



# Khorezm Sheva's Great Feature Legislation In Green House

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## ABSTRACT

This article reviews the linguistic features of some cultivated plants in the Khorezm language and has been thoroughly analyzed. Traditions, traditions, living conditions of Turkic and Mongolian peoples, as well as their similarity in agriculture, have also been reflected in their languages. This is particularly evident in many meetings of Turkish and Mongolian parallels in the field of agriculture and livestock.

**Keywords:** Ancient language, educational institutions, morphological options, orthographics, variability.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

It is well-known that the modern Uzbek literary language and its various forms are extremely complex, but not only reflects the characteristics of the ancient language, but also the linguistic features of modernity, including the characteristics of agriculture, industry, culture and arts, educational institutions and other areas.

R.Shukurov's work speaks of various variants of linguistic variants: phonetic variants, phonetic-prototypes, orthographic variations, original versions of speech, accentual variants of speech, emphasis on word, morphological options, speech options, dialectical variants.

In the above analyzes the version of tools and variance in the Uzbek linguistics can be summarized as follows:

1. The concept of a variant is a somewhat overlapping form of a linguistic means in a narrow sense.
2. The option is doublets in a narrow sense.
3. In a sense, variance is the ability to select and use language tools in general. In this sense, it also includes synonyms, doublets, and various forms of linguistic means, including dialects, linguistic, literary, and methodological.

All the above mentioned analyzes are based on the dissertation on the degree of candidate of philological sciences R.Y.Hudoyberganov "Development of an anthroponomy system of Uzbekistan".

Thus, the problem of variability in Uzbek linguistics is typical for all layers of the Uzbek lexicon. The farmer's lexicon of the Uzbek language is not exception. Therefore, one of the important features of the Uzbek language, including agriculture lexicon, is its variability.

As noted above, the variability of language varies by means of various factors. Linguist Sh.Soribayev in one of his works distinguished four types of vocabulary: 1) literary; 2) oral speech - literary; 3) Orthographic; 4) dialectal literary. He believes that professionally-focused lecture-based lexicon is most often seen in literary and dialectal-literary manners. The author, in turn, divides the final group into two groups: a) dialectal-literary variants of the literary character clearly; b) dialectal literary variants that are not explicitly stated in the literary aspect. This classification can also be applied to the agricultural lexis of the Uzbek literary language and its derivatives.

The first subgroup of the Dialectal-literary type can be traced to the following variations in the sample: yordamchi/ko'makchi/hasharchi;      poxol/palanch/palanj/poya/g'o'zapoya;      terak/darak/tol; makka/jo'xori/makkajo'xori;      tarvuz/taruz/harmuz;      fartuk/peshkil/peshkir;      ketmon/katman/gatman; sabzi/kashir/gashir and so on.

The second subgroup of the dialectal-literary type can create variability, with the literary variations that are not fully understood, for example, yo'rinchcha/yo'norchka/yonja (lucerne); gurbak/gurvak/dunlak (type of watermelon) ; qorriqiz/trish/bo'rikalla/olaxomma(types of watermelon). The agricultural Lexicon of the Uzbek language is so rich in lexical variants.

Today, the agricultural vocabulary of the Uzbek language is a component of the speech of each region, every village. Its current regional variability is explained by the direct and indirect connection of all dialectical lexicon to the speech of this region and its inhabitants. For this reason, the agricultural lexicon of the Uzbek language is related to many features of dialectical lexicon. This, in turn, is due to the existence of a dialectical variant of occupational titles, which is due to the existence of various types of agricultural crops, work weapons and land treatment. One of the main reasons for the variability of these words is that there are broad possibilities for choosing one of them to create a title along with a large number of characters describing these situations and actions. In the study sheets, new labor tools are known differently. For example, new work tools sometimes use old names copied from old names or other things, including portable titles and semantic shields (with a new weapon inventory: pump, mini tractor). All this leads to the emergence of dialectal variability.

We always agree with the viewpoint of linguists who regard the variability of folklore as a natural phenomenon. Because we are convinced that the variability of the words in the verbs is widely used in literary language.

In this context, the agricultural lexicon of the Khorezm dialect can be grouped as follows:

- a) dialectal words from the literary language;
- b) the words which have alternatives in the literary language and in other dialects.

In Khorezm, the second group of agricultural vocabulary in Khorezm, some of which are used in agriculture, horticulture, polyclinic, and fishery, is a narrow dialectal, i.e. a layer of words includes. In other regions, similar (parallel) variants are not found.

Therefore, there are no variants in the Uzbek literary language. For example, people living in different parts of Khorezm spoke in the talk of agricultural lexicon, such as arpa, bug'doy, qovun, tarvuz, jo'xori, ketmon, o'roq, urug', urug'lik, bodring, yer haydamoq, urug'lik sochmoq, paxta, yig'im-terim, olma, nok, uzum, shaftoli, olcha, chiya, gilos, kartoshka, mexanizator, traktorchi, mirob, bog'bon, korovul, sigir, mol, qo'y, qo'chqor and other words, all dialects in the Republic of Uzbekistan, including Uzbek literary language, are commonly used in homonyms, zamcha, trish, qariqiz, chiya, palanch, chuta, talak, go'don, gadik, chel, rash, yoncha, yorinjcha, yongichka, pishta, qariq, tig'a, otiz, so't, oqso't, qoraso't, bajik, bajalak, kunda, kuchan, bo'yindiriq, do'ngiz o'ti such as the Khorezm population and their parallel versions are not found in other languages of the Uzbek language. Some of the words spoken in this language are not even known by the majority of the population of Khorezm, especially younger generation. That's why we decided to include this phenomenon in a narrow sphere of dialectical lexis.

The vocabulary that expresses literary language and other things is only one region or region of the agricultural lexicon, which is the only expression of other concepts, and, at times, they play an important role in literary language and language contributes to the development of agricultural lexicon, because any language, first of all, is enriched by the internal source, and the inner source is derived from the language of the literary language. Such language-specific words serve as an endless source of literary language.

In fact, if we look at the lexicon of the agricultural lexicon of the Uzbek language, the meaning of the word and the sustainability of their use, the professional and popular words and meanings, changed and got deeper. That is why the Uzbek language has generated universal words on the basis of the main part of the agricultural lexicon, and in this context, it is a very broad public interest in the society, human, nature, animal and plant world includes. They also come in the function of terms (bug'doy, yer, suv, o'zak, irmoq, o't, daraxt, o'simlik, arpa, makkajo'xori, jo'xori and etc.). Therefore, these words refer to both professional and narrow specialized areas simultaneously.

## 2. CONCLUSION

In short, Khorezm dialect of the Uzbek language has the lexicology of agricultural lexicon, and in the future it can serve to improve the outcomes of agricultural development.

Many other words that come from other languages change their original structure in the process of learning, that is, the complexity of some other languages, simplicity of words, simplicity in Uzbek language it occupies the position.

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